A

REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Thursday, August 31. 1710.

Was defigning, as may appear in my iast, to have Examin'd farther the Address of the London Clergy, and the particular manner, in which, at least to me, they seem to Recognize the great Doctrine of Resistance, and promise to practise it.

But if by Examining the General System, these Things may be brought to a right Understanding, I think it is the more peaceable Way; and therefore having a great defice to make this Paper a Reconciler of Differences, I shall now, tho' it take me up more time than usual, enter into a sull Enquiry after, and search to the Bottom,

the present Debates, which so much Agitate our Minds, about Heredisery. Right and Non-Resistance.

I know I am going about a very difficult Work, yet the difficulty lies not so much in the Argument, as in the Temper of the People I am arguing with, to whom it is neither grateful, nor as they think, for their Convenience, to be undeluded.

However, I shall set about the Work, and with this Assurance, that if it miscarry, it shall not be for want of Demonstration—And if you will not receive it, the Negative shall not be for want of Obstinate Blindness.

I know I am to struggle with, 1. Tour Pride, from whence flow ftrong freams of Opinion-Wildom, 2. Your Politicks, from whence proceeds the Maxim, that 'tis your Interest to disagree; and 3. Your Inclination, visibly pleas'd with Strife, and fond of Contention -

As my difficulties from hence will be the greater, it behoves me to lay down every Thing so plain, that if possible, it may leave no room for those to take hold, who

are fondest of Contradiction.

If my Stile therefore, appears a little more Laconick; if my Periods are shorter than usual, and I seem to affect being Sententious; you will bear with my being less Polite, for the fake of my being less Imper-

Our present Disputes, alas bow trifling! are resolv'd into two Generals-Which if they are Overthrown, 'tis humbly conceiv'd, the Particulars drawn from them, will fall of them-

1. Whether her present Majesty's Title to the Crown is Hereditary, or Subject to Parliamentary Limitation?

2. Whether Refistance in any Case whatfoever, be Lawful in the Subjest against the Prince?

If in my Examination of these Things, I shall make it clear to you, that Hereditaery-Right and Parliamentary Limitation, are the same thing, That Resistance, and NoneRefiffance, have no specifick difference in them - And that a right understanding of this, would reconcile us all; it will the a very keen Satyr upon our Folly, and thew that this whole Nation has made a great Noise about nothing.

This is the Labour I am going to undertake. I see no difficulty in the Thing itself, The Domonstration is case____The Argu-

ment plain, and the Contraries have in themselves, a propensity to Unite.

But how to open the Eyes of a People, who in both these Points are born Blind;

Hic Labor boc Opus.

London, like Niniveh, bas so many Thoufand Souls that know not their Right-Hand from their Left, in this Matter, that it were pity not to inform them; but it has also so much Cattle, Fonab, 4. 12. i.e. So many Brutes that will not be inform'd, that 'tis euough to make a Man of more Resolution than I, despair.

An Ass is so much an Ass, that if you turn him seven Years to Grass, you will never take him up a Horse-And Solomon's Fool tho' bray'd in a Mortag, wou'd in spight of the Mollifying Operation, come out a Fool, just as he went in.

Sed nil desperandum, it must have some good Effect, to fet Things in a clear View. must first or last, be a benefit to some Body: If a Hand be fet up at a Cross-Way, pointing out the right Road; tho' 'tis of no use to him, that makes no use of it, yet 'twill for ever remain of ule to him, that is not willing to go out of the Way.

At the worft, it shall divest the hardned Age of all excuses for their Errors, and Posterity shall never say, in defence of their Fathers, that they were not told it,

or that they knew no better.

One Thing more before I begin, and

I'll have done with Preambles.

I must pay Homage here, to the two greatest helps I have received in this great Work; and therefore in Justice to the Lowdon Clergy, and to the Itinerate Dr. I must acknowledge, that their great Labours, the one in their late wonderful Address, and the other, in his great want of ADDRESS, endeavouring to lay open the difference of these Things, have very much Contributed to confirm me in this Great Truth, That there is no difference in them at all And fo I come to my Point.

And first OF HEREDITARY RIGHT.

too, I lay down, That by Hereditary-Right, reditary-Right of the present Queen, to

And here to avoid thifters, and thifting I mean without Circumlocution, the He-

the Crown of England The Hereditary Right of all those her Majesty's Predeceffors, Kings or Queens of this Kingdom, who have gone before her, or Successors

that shall come after her.

Mr. Afgill will Pardon me I hope, for pursuing his most Excellent Method, in which he has so unanswerably prov'd, the Divine Hereditary Right of the Blekor of Hannover ; and if I borrow any thing from him, I shall do Justice to the Lender, and always pull off my Cap, and make my Leg for his License, in applying it to the uses and purposes he has fitted it for.

That Ingenious Author, has, in searching the Original of the Title of the Kings of Ifrael, and the Right they had to their Regal Authority, happily found out the Eatail, in these Prophetick Expressions of the Old Patriarch Facob, when he took leave of his Sons --- And the World, both toge-

The Scepter fall not depart from Judab, or a Law-giver from between his Feet, until Shilob come.

Here I crave leave for a Digression, tha' perfectly remote to my Cafe, being a Duty in Solemn Recognition of the Glorious fulfilling this promise of the MESSIAH, in the coming of our Lord Jelas Christ into the World- And which, if any of the fews would please to consider-It would either convince them, that the promised MESSIAH is already come, or put ivem to some difficulty, to make our what they fay they believe, viz. That the Prophecies of the Old Testament are Divine; and they may as well give over expecting bim, as not believe he is come.

They all grant that in this Text, by SHILOH, is means the MESSIAH who foull come, and that the Scepter shall not depart, vil the MESSAH Thall come,

They must also allow, that the Scepter is departed from Judab, they bave neither King, nor Law-giver among them, neither ever bave bad fince the Destruction of their City and Temple by the Romans.

Wherefore the MESSIAH must be already come, or that Prophecy was falfe, and m not, nor can ever be juifill'd____ Bus this by the Way.

I now return to the Case in Hand.

If I make a just Abridgment of Mr. Afgill's Argument, it is ___ That this being a settlement of the Inheritance upon the Tribe, what ever Branch of the Tribe at any time posses'd it, whether in a Right, or Collateral Line, his Title was H Editary, and that it was not necessary that the immediate Heir, that is the Elde? Branch, should be the Heir in Tall, fince the first Settlement was an Entail upon, and special to the Tribe, yet not limitting it to the Bideft Branch of that Tribe-And his Inflances are opposite to the Point, viz. 1. That God passed by the Eldest Branch of the Royal House, viz. Shelah, (who was fudab's Eldest Son- Br and Onan dying without Issue) and took Pharer who was the Younger, and by a second Wise, of whose Race Fesse the Father of David proceeded, in a Direct Line. And 2. That in pitching upon this Younger Branch, the Entail was not fix'd upon the Eldeft Branch, even of Jesse, but upon Devid the Youngest, his seven Elder Brothers being all brought and presented before him-And thus Again in many fucceeding Princes of fudeb, as of Solomon in particular-And yet the Betail being fettled upon the Tribe, not on any particular Branch-The Possession of any Branch of that Tribe, was truly Hereditary.

Thus far Mr. ASGIL,L

I hall run the Parallel to its full extent, in the Succession of our Kings and Queens, to the Crown of England; and the' perhaps I ir av not find so excellent a Period, from whence to begin the Entail of the Crown of England, (now Britain) as that Prophetick Inspir'd Declaration of the Patriarch Facob, in behalf of the Tribe of Fudah;

Yet if I produce an Indisputable Title, Recogniz'd by all the World, and continued by that Prescription, which in all other Cases is allow'd sufficient, to the Possession or Inheritance of any Estate in these Nations, I shall have as clear a Foundation, as any Title in the World can make out.

The Royal Family of England being, after the Saxon Invasion, rejoyn'd with the Brisis, after the Danish Invasion rejoyn'd with the Saxon, and after the Norman Conquest again rejoyn'd with the English; seems to me, to continue in the same Race or Tribe where it was found, wherever History can trace the least appearance of a Royal Power.

Not that this at all proves the Divine Original of the Race, or of their Title to the Crown, unless it could appear, that the first Entail was a Settlement from Heaven, like that of Fudab among the Tribes.

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Printed for and sold by John Baker at the Black-Boy in Pater-Noster-Row. 1710.